

of the products based solely on sound science.

(13) The accelerated resolution of trade disputes and prompt enforcement of dispute panels of the World Trade Organization.

(14) The provision of food security for importing nations by ensuring access to supplies through a commitment by World Trade Organization member countries not to restrict or prohibit the export of agricultural products.

(15) The resolution of labor and environmental issues in a manner that facilitates, rather than restricts, agricultural trade.

(16) The establishment of World Trade Organization rules that will allow developing countries to graduate, using objective economic criteria, to full participation in, and obligations under, the World Trade Organization.

• Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I rise today along with my colleagues, Senators GRASSLEY, ROBERTS, and ASHCROFT, to submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the next round of agricultural trade negotiations. As a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I am very concerned about U.S. agriculture's position in the next round of negotiations. This resolution establishes clear direction to the Administration as it enters the Seattle negotiations this November.

These process and procedural guidelines have been developed through a consensus process of the Seattle Round Agricultural Committee (SRAC). SRAC represents over 70 agricultural organizations—from the Farm Bureau to the National Oilseed Processors Association of Kraft Foods. This diverse group of agriculturalists have spent many hours developing these principles to ensure that our international agriculture markets remain strong, open and fair for our nation's farmers.

The U.S. agricultural sector is one of the only segments of our economy that consistently produces a trade surplus. In fact, our agricultural surplus totaled \$27.2 billion in 1996. However, we must not rest on our laurels; the United States Department of Agriculture projects that our agricultural trade surplus in 1999 will dwindle to approximately \$12 billion. We must not let this trend continue.

Free and open international markets are vital to my home state. Illinois' 76,000 farms cover more than 28 million acres—nearly 80 percent of Illinois. Our farm product sales generate nine billion dollars annually and Illinois ranks third in agricultural exports. In fiscal year 1997 alone, Illinois agricultural exports totaled \$3.7 billion and created 57,000 jobs for our state. Needless to say, agriculture makes up a significant portion of my state's economy, and a healthy export market for these products is important to my constituents.

As you know, farm commodity prices have recently been in a slump. This situation makes open debate on agricultural trade and the Seattle round even more timely and necessary. While the average tariff assessed by the United States on agricultural products is less than five percent, the average agricul-

tural tariff assessed by other World Trade Organization members exceeds 40 percent. This situation is clearly unfair and certainly depresses U.S. agricultural commodity prices. Accordingly, this issue must be addressed in the next round.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on policies to tear down international trade barriers and ensure that our agricultural trade surplus expands and remains strong. This resolution is the first step toward ensuring that agriculture is a top priority of the Administration during the next round of multilateral trade negotiations.

I want to recognize and commend my colleagues, Senators GRASSLEY, ROBERTS, and ASHCROFT, for joining me as original co-sponsors of this resolution. This resolution should enjoy bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this legislation important to our nation's farmers. •

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 102—APPOINTING SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

By Mr. LOTT submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 102

*Resolved*, That the appointment of Patricia Mack Bryan, of Virginia, to be Senate Legal Counsel, made by the President pro tempore of the Senate on May 13, 1999, shall become effective as of June 1, 1999, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the 107th Congress.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### VIOLENT AND REPEAT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY AND REHABILITATION ACT OF 1999

##### LANDRIEU AMENDMENT NO. 341

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill (S. 254) to reduce violent juvenile crime, promote accountability by rehabilitation of juvenile criminals, punish and deter violent gang crime, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 129, strike lines 5 and 6, and insert the following: "ernment or combination thereof;

"(24) provide that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent of an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor offense, and juveniles charged with or convicted of such an offense, will not be detailed or confined in any institution in which they have—

"(A) any physical contact (or proximity that provides an opportunity for physical contact) with juveniles who are alleged to be or found to be delinquent of an act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony offense, or who are charged with or convicted of such an offense; or

"(B) the opportunity for the imparting or interchange of speech by or between such ju-

veniles and juveniles described in subparagraph (A), except that this subparagraph does not include the imparting or interchange of sounds or noises that cannot reasonably be considered to be speech; and

"(25) to the extent that segments of the juvenile—

##### ASHCROFT AMENDMENT NO. 342

Mr. ASHCROFT proposed an amendment to the bill S. 254, supra; as follows:

To be inserted at the appropriate place:

##### TITLE . RESTRICTING JUVENILE ACCESS TO CERTAIN FIREARMS

#### SECTION 1. PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL ACTS BY JUVENILES.

(a) JUVENILE WEAPONS PENALTIES.—Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4) by striking "Whoever" at the beginning of the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof, "Except as provided in paragraph (6) of this subsection, whoever"; and

(2) in paragraph (6), by amending it to read as follows—

"(6)(A) A juvenile who violates section 922(x) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, except—

"(i) a juvenile shall be sentenced to probation on appropriate conditions and shall not be incarcerated unless the juvenile fails to comply with a condition of probation, if—

"(I) the offense of which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun, ammunition, larger capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

"(II) the juvenile has not been convicted in any court of an offense (including an offense under section 922(x) or a similar State law, but not including any other offense consisting of conduct that if engaged in by an adult would not constitute an offense) or adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent for conduct that if engaged in by an adult would constitute an offense; or

"(ii) a juvenile shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, if—

"(I) the offense of which the juvenile is charged is possession of a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon in violation of section 922(x)(2); and

"(II) during the same course of conduct in violating section 922(x)(2), the juvenile violated section 922(q), with the intent to carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon in the commission of a violent felony.

"(B) A person other than a juvenile who knowingly violates section 922(x)—

"(i) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both; and

"(ii) if the person sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred a handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or a semiautomatic assault weapon to a juvenile knowing or having reasonable cause to know that the juvenile intended to carry or otherwise possess or discharge or otherwise use the handgun, ammunition, large capacity ammunition feeding device or semiautomatic assault weapon in the commission of a violent felony, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph a 'violent felony' means conduct as described in section 924(e)(2)(B) of this title.

"(D) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, in any case in which a juvenile is prosecuted in a district court of the United